

TERRITORY'S TWO REPUBLICAN DELEGATES PLAY LIVE POLITICS

(Continued from page 23)

street. The hall is 403 feet long, 170 feet wide and 110 feet high, and faces north. The seats were arranged as they might be in a large circus. In the center of the main floor were seated the delegates, who numbered about 1000. In back of them in a similar arrangement were the alternates. In back of the alternates and still on the main floor were guests.

The speakers' platform was about six feet wide and extended out some 15 feet from the wide platform in its rear, where speakers, chairman, secretaries and distinguished guests were seated. To either side of the speakers' platform and raised some four feet above the level of the ground floor, but below the speaker's platform, were accommodations for some 600 working newspaper men. These seats faced the speaker's platform and extended to either side of the building.

From the press section and in back of the chairman's platform the seats for guests extended with a gradual slope to the south end of the hall. These seats were arranged parallel to the width of the building and faced north.

From the east, west and north sides of the main floor sections seats were arranged on a gradual slope which extended to the wall of the building on these sides. On the east and west sides of the building, just above these seats, but not extending out as far into the center as they did, were arranged balconies. Above the second balcony was arranged another wider balcony, which extended around the building. All of these seats were for guests.

Eight thousand yards of white bunting were used to cover the arched roof. Four thousand yards of gold bunting were hung on either side of the rows of electric lights which extended the entire width of the arch at intervals along the length of the building. Three thousand yards of red, white and blue bunting and 360 flags and shields were used in decorating the fronts of the balconies. Twenty-five panels of white cloth, each 25x50 feet, were used to hide the bare walls and girders.

Back of the speaker's platform and on the south end of the hall was arranged a large picture of Abraham Lincoln, where it could be plainly seen by everyone.

Delegates Real "High-Brows." People were packed in the seats. Delegates and guests on the main floor were so close together that they appeared a mass of human heads when viewed from above. And a striking feature of this mass of heads was that a surprisingly large number of them were bald. The seats in the balconies were equally close together and when full were a mass of human beings. Through the aisles in all parts of the building policemen were conspicuously posted, their blue uniforms and white caps standing out distinctly against the dark clothes of the closely seated people.

Signs designating the delegations on the main floor made it easy to locate the different states. Hawaii was in the west center of the main section and was located between Vermont and Idaho. All signs faced south.

First Day. With the gathering of the people, the convention was called to order by the chairman. Shortly afterwards Temporary Chairman Warren G. Harding spoke, delivering the "keynote" speech. Upon the finish of this address there was considerable applause, a few details of business were attended to and the convention was adjourned until the next morning.

The convention listened to Senator Harding's oratorical effort like a jury. There was applause, but everyone felt it was forced applause, and not real. In view of the fact that Senator Harding had been considered a presidential possibility, his speech, although admittedly rhetorically beautiful and almost perfectly delivered, did not strike the convention effectively.

But there was an unquestionable air of skepticism in the convention. It was, "What about Hughes?" and "What about Teddy?" Everyone seemed to be in the wild enthusiasm over Roosevelt in the Progressive convention. No one seemed to know what was going to happen. As "Bob" Breckons said, so every other seemed to feel, "everyman is entitled to his guess." They were waiting and watching.

Delegates Get Noisy.

That night the confusion in the lobby of the Congress hotel was little less than a riot. A younger, more rough and noisy element was in evidence. There was shouting, whooping and yelling. Roosevelt and Sherman men were conspicuous with their flags and badges. Headquarters were equally lively and bands and glee clubs, rosters and boosters were all over in confusion. It was still raining, so most of the enthusiasm was precipitated in the halls of the hotel.

The Hawaiian delegation was somewhat scattered and out of the way of the "big noise." George B. Carter was at the Blackstone on Wednesday night. He predicted that the parties might not come together, saying that it was up to Roosevelt. He was in the Progressive convention when they cheered Roosevelt for 96 minutes. He said that there was an uncontrollable element in the Progressive convention and they were little less than wild. He did not know what they would do before they got through.

Carter's Sizing-up.

Here is the way Mr. Carter sized up things on Wednesday night: The parties will not come together. Roosevelt will be nominated by the Progressives regardless of the efforts of others to stop it. The Progressives are too wild. Favorite sons are too small. Hughes will resign if Roosevelt is nominated. Republicans will

not take Roosevelt. There may be three parties. Let them go ahead and elect Wilson if they will," he said.

And Mr. Breckons had sized it up this way:

There was reason to believe that the Old Guard would support Hughes. No one knows if the parties will come together.

Mr. Cottrill as an alternate from Ohio thought that:

Burton was a dark horse. If the parties must find a fusion candidate, Burton was the man.

Prince Kuhio thought:

It would be Hughes. But no one was justified in feeling confident. He did not know whether the parties would come together or not.

With the weather still disappointing the convention opened its second session less than an hour before noon on Thursday. Senator Warren G. Harding was elected permanent chairman without opposition. The reports of the committees on credentials, rules and permanent organization were submitted and accepted. After these reports Chauncey Depew, Uncle Joe Cannon and Senator William E. Borah delivered addresses. The meeting was then adjourned until 4 o'clock, giving those present something like an hour and a half recess.

Reports of all committees were accepted by the convention as a matter of course. The committee on credentials favored regranting Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines two votes and upon their recommendation the convention acted favorably. By action of the committee on rules, Hawaii's vote at convention in the future was assured.

After the first session of the day the Hawaiian delegation was gathered around its seats in the convention hall. George McK. McClellan was there beside the delegates. He said that he was attending the convention as guest. He sat with the guests but spent considerable of his time with the Hawaiian delegation afterwards.

The delegation expressed much satisfaction on the recovery of their two votes. Except for one incident, they found no difficulty in doing this. On Wednesday afternoon when the committee on credentials met, Kuhio asked that in its recommendations the committee change "Hawaiian Islands" to "Territory of Hawaii" to avoid possibility of classing the islands with Porto Rico. A member of the Tennessee delegation was somewhat nasty when the prince asked for this change, but he eventually attained his ends.

Soon after 4 o'clock the convention was called together again. The chief business of the afternoon was the report of the resolutions committee. National committeemen from each state were nominated by the delegations and elected by the convention.

Breckons Named Committeeman. Robert W. Breckons was elected national committeeman from Hawaii upon the nomination of J. K. Kalaniana'ole, representing the delegates, and the election of the convention.

Plan 15 of the adopted Republican platform says that all officials appointed to positions in a territory shall be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed. Henry J. Lyman, appointed the resolutions committee for Hawaii, presented this plan.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts read the report of the resolutions committee, which comprised the Republican platform. He was frequently interrupted by applause, for the most part vocal. The convention was adjourned shortly after this report.

On Thursday night the weather improved for a while, but for a very short while. The confusion in and around the hotels on Michigan avenue was increasingly boisterous and attended with considerable rowdiness.

Friday. Nominating speeches and the first two ballots were the work of Friday. The session began at a little after 11 and continued without adjournment until about 9 that night.

There were many men to be nominated—Roosevelt, McCall, Hughes, Root, Fairbanks, Sherman, LaFollette, Cummins, DuPont, Burton, Weeks and Brumbaugh. Each had a nomination speech ranging from 10 to 40 minutes in length, each was cheered from one to 40 minutes, and each had to be seconded once and usually twice in a speech lasting from one to 10 minutes, and then cheered some more.

Few Good Speeches. The consensus of opinion was that there were few good speeches. Attempted flights of oratory marked every speech. Every imaginable "bro-mide" was employed. "Lincoln," "the red, white and blue," "the eastern ocean," "the parent continent," "this e-e-a-t republic," "catyclisms," and innumerable other phrases were used so profusely that the convention reached the point where it was hardly willing to stand any more. The people became tired and the convention had to be called to order consistently. The audience tendered some speakers what the chairman called disgraceful attention.

In the nomination speech of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin the speaker vied with all others in the use of "bro-mides." His speech was so full of intensively figurative language that it became ridiculous. It was late and the people were tired. After the speaker had proceeded for about five minutes the audience would laugh when he paused. People in the balconies would shout, "hurrah, hurrah," in fun at his flights of oratory. The people would laugh, and some would shout to him to sit down. The speaker was stopped many times when the chair had to call the house to order again. The people were laughing, and were relieved when the speaker ended after 40 minutes of riproaring Fourth of July oratory.

Audience Is Impatient. Seconding speeches were limited to five minutes. They were ridiculous. The audience was impatient, hungry

and tired. Repeatedly the listeners would yell "time" in a great chorus when the speakers seemed to be talking too long. They laughed, yelled, talked, and applauded some. The chairman had to call them to account regularly and had to force speakers off the rostrum at the expiration of their time. The nominating speeches were tiresome, but these were worse. One speaker merely seconded his candidate's nomination, and the convention cheered him longer than any other speaker. They appreciated the brevity of the speech.

The people of the convention did not seem in a mood to be talked to and not a speaker of the day sounded a note which went to the right spot. The day was long and tiresome. Cheering Is Forced.

There was cheering for every candidate. There was some clapping, lots of whooping, yelling and mechanical noise-making. At the end of the "favorite son" nominations the supporting delegation would rise and others would rise to see the fun. The noise would begin, some of it would come from the balconies and some from the delegates. Flags were brought out, the band would chime in at psychological moments, and women stationed at what seemed regular distances through the balconies would get up and howl and wave flags. The delegates would march around the main floor carrying flags and other insignia. They did their best to maintain this racket for as long as possible. And they were able to keep it up for long stretches. The others waited patiently; the cheering was all in vain, but the roughhouse furnished the spectators some amusement.

How Lyman "Stayed Roosevelt." The delegates showed most of their enthusiasm when Hughes was nominated by Governor Whitman of New York. They got up and marched around and in this confusion was Henry J. Lyman, conspicuously taking part in the Hughes demonstration. Prince Kuhio stood up, but that was all. But that same atmosphere of doubt pervaded the hall. Some felt that even the Hughes demonstration was artificial.

Galleys Want Teddy! There was real enthusiasm when Roosevelt was nominated. It was not down where the delegates sat, but in the galleries. The delegates sat still for the most part after the noise had proceeded for some minutes, but the galleries proceeded for over 30 minutes. Cries of "We want Teddy" were continuous. Women shrieked, men whooped and howled, flags were waved, hats were waved, every means of vocal noise-making was employed. It was bedlam. The delegates sat still, quite, and amused. The delegates demonstrated for Hughes, but the people for "Teddy." It was marveled by everyone there. There was no doubting it.

Still that atmosphere of skepticism, doubt and indecision seemed prevalent when the nominating speeches were all over and the voting began on the first ballot. There was more doubt upon the appointment of conferees from both parties to find, if possible, a means of compromise.

The first and second ballots went almost as had been predicted. There was little excitement and all went off smoothly and in a matter-of-fact way. The press boxes alone were places of hurried confusion.

Kuhio voted for Weeks and Lyman for Burton on the first ballot. On the second Lyman was carried away by surrounding Hughes men and cast his second ballot for Hughes, although it was expected the delegation would vote as it did at first and later join the Hughes vote.

Friday night Mr. Breckons predicted Hughes would win. Others in the delegation felt about as he did, and Hawaii expected to vote for Hughes. Judge A. A. Wilder was in the convention on Friday as a visitor. He was stopping at the Sherman Hotel. He left Chicago the next day.

Saturday. The weather was bracing, warm and pleasant on Saturday morning when the convention was called, a little after 11 o'clock, for the last time. The report of the conference committee was heard. The report from Roosevelt was heard with intense interest. It had at last seemed as if some decisive step would be taken by the two parties. Roosevelt stated his position and brought forth great applause from the delegates and from the gallery. But the latter soon settled down and the former carried on the racket quite alone.

That meant Hughes on the third ballot. Upon the third ballot most of the other candidates dropped out. There were short speeches and there was the voting. Practically everyone jumped on to the band wagon in this vote and Hughes was nominated. Hawaii on Band Wagon.

Henry J. Lyman put so much emphasis on "Hughes" when he answered "Two for Hughes!" to the secretaries' roll call of states that there was almost applause. Hawaii was on the band wagon, too.

In the demonstration that followed the Hughes nomination Mr. Lyman was in evidence with the Hawaii sign. There was considerable enthusiasm, but it was greatest among the delegates, who got up and in the jam of the delegates' section walked about, yelling as before, carrying their state signs and waving what they had.

Charles Warren Fairbanks was next nominated for the vice-presidency in an uneventful proceeding. There were some speeches, but most of the people in the balconies were going out and they could scarcely be heard. Fairbanks was nominated easily on the first ballot and Hawaii cast both votes for the winner. After the nomination of the vice-presidential candidates a few small details of the business of the convention were done away with, Chairman Harding delivered his finale and the convention was adjourned.

Prince Kuhio proceeded to Washington shortly after the convention. H. J. Lyman to New York, John Evans to Superior and R. W. Breckons to Washington.

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COLE COMPANY NOT IN FAVOR OF RACE GAME

General Manager Says Game is Not Worth Risk Taken to Automobile Men

Among the thousands of automobile enthusiasts who witnessed the speedway races at Indianapolis this year much comment was made on the ever changing list of car entries as the years go by. It is always so. Every spring some car which, during the race the previous season held the vast crowd of spectators spell-bound by its sensational performance, is missing from the latest lineup and in its stead a new make of automobile is seen puffing away at the starting point, apparently impatient to get away and establish a reputation for itself. Comparatively few of all the many makes of cars race each season at Indianapolis. Because of the great danger to human life and the extraordinary expense involved in maintaining a racing car and crew, many of the most prominent of the automobile manufacturers feel that once the reputation and ability of their product has been established the racing game should be discontinued.

Willys Confirms Huge Auto Combine

TOLEDO, O., June 24.—Immediately after John Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, arrived from New York at noon today he issued a statement officially confirming reports of organization of a \$200,000,000 motor car combine.

Mr. Willys' statement says: "A great many reports have been circulated of the contemplated merger of the Willys-Overland, Hudson, Chalmers, Autolite and other companies. Negotiations are pending which, without doubt, will result in formation of a holding company." John N. Willys will be the president of the new holding company. The capital will be approximately \$200,000,000.

STEEL WHEELS GAINING IN WAR SERVICE NOW

The war has been responsible for the almost complete elimination of the wood artillery wheel. For truck service the cast steel wheel is generally employed by the French and Italian armies. The British, while large users of cast steel wheels, also employ a percentage of disk wheels. For automobile ambulance service and light trucks, particularly those

the 12 mile event at the Los Angeles motordome. Furthermore, it was a Cole "30" which won the speedway championship in the Class "C" event. And during the same eventful year the Cole won the economy contest at the Chicago motordome. In 1911 Johnny Jenkins piloted a Cole car to victory in the Cincinnati road contest.

"We are not racing for the simple reason that our car does not have to win another race to make a name for itself," said A. F. Knobloch, general manager of the Cole Motor Car Co. "Its reputation in the racing field is established, so why should we cause any man to flit with death just for the sake of adding another star to the crown of the Cole. In our opinion, life is too precious for such ventures. Moreover, we do not need to use that method of acquainting the public with our car. It has been demonstrated in every locality and proved efficient under all conditions. That is a better recommendation for the car than all the racing in the world."

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PROPERTY OF FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY TAKEN OVER RECENTLY

Important Changes and Much Expansion Planned By New Company

The latest and most important development in the pneumatic tire and mechanical rubber goods industry is the recent incorporation of the Federal Rubber Company, a Massachusetts corporation, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and which has acquired the property and business of the Federal Rubber Mfg. Co., located at Cudahy, Wisconsin, well known nationally as manufacturers of Federal tires and a complete line of mechanical rubber goods.

The policy of the new company as announced by H. T. Dunn, president, is to be one of general expansion in the production and selling departments of the business. To this end several new buildings are to be added to the present large Federal plant, and through a most attractive selling proposition the present heavy demand for Federal products will be augmented.

with twin pneumatics at the rear, the steel disk wheel is in a decided majority. American trucks brought into Europe for army service are all fitted with wood artillery wheels. These are allowed to remain, but in most cases when renewals are necessary they are replaced by steel. Fiat, one of the largest manufacturers in Europe, and certainly the largest in Italy, uses no wood wheels.

THIS MAN USES FORD TO OPERATE HIS MINE

Hugh Leonard of Atolia, Cal., has a tungsten mine operated by a Ford car.

Tungsten is a metal which has found general use only in the last few years. It is employed chiefly in tungsten steel and to make filaments for incandescent lamps.

In view of the demand now existing a tungsten mine that can be operated

ed to a volume commensurate with its capitalization and the increased production of the plant.

Contracts for three of these new buildings have already been let and the work will be pushed to completion as fast as possible. This will give the company approximately 12 acres of floor space and increase its present output of automobile castings and tubes, motorcycle and bicycle tires, mechanical rubber goods, horse shoe pads, rubber heels and soles approximately 50 per cent.

In addition to the line of Federal rugged and plain white tread tires the company is now placing on the market a line of black tread tires of attractive design and exceptional quality in "Traffic" (non-skid) and plain tread types, which it is anticipated will meet with the same popular favor and endorsement as the Federal "Rugged" and plain tread white tires. A stock of Federal black tread tires is expected in the near future by the ersner Vulcanizing Co., local Federal agents.

cheaply means enviable profits. Leonard's chief visible asset is the hole in the ground 100 feet deep. The total overhead is a tripod derrick and a Ford car.

A cable is hitched to the rear axle of the Ford, which brings the ore buckets to the surface by making trips backward and forward.

Leonard's progress as a captain of industry is only equaled by his comeback when at the end of his rope.

Lieut. Commander Chosuke, Japanese naval observer on the British battleship Queen Mary, was lost when she sank in the Jutland naval engagement.

Directors of the Hercules Powder Co. declared an extra dividend of 13 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. Three persons were killed and two injured when Denver & Rio Grande west bound passenger train No. 15 was derailed near Colton, Utah.

Buick

VALVE IN HEAD MOTOR CARS

The Big Idea Back of Buick Success

Back of every commercial success there is a big idea. The bigness of the success is always in proportion to the bigness and soundness of the idea. The public has discovered that back of every Buick motor car there is a fixed and definite engineering idea—as big and sound as the motor car industry itself.

The idea is the Buick Valve-in-Head motor. It is an idea that has been the corner-stone of Buick success. In time we confidently predict that it will be the universally accepted principle of motor car design.

Manufacturers are today adopting this idea as rapidly, if more reluctantly, than the public. The public proved it long ago, and one by one the manufacturers are admitting its soundness. It is the biggest idea ever conceived in connection with the development and manufacture of motor-propelled vehicles.

The demand for Buick Valve-in-Head motor cars has always been and is now in exact ratio to the spread of knowledge concerning the methods of designing and building motor cars. Today this demand is so insistent that even the greatly enlarged Buick plant cannot fully supply it.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.

Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Distributors

The von Hamm-Young Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU HILO

